

DATE'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
1. Temp. 10-6 (40-41). Tomorrow variable.
2. Temp. 8-4 (47-50). LONDON: Cloudy.
3. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). Tomorrow variable.
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Kissinger Going Tonight to Help Talks in Mideast

By Marilyo Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will leave for Egypt tomorrow night to present Israel's position on the disengagement of forces to President Anwar Sadat.

Mideast Talks Necessary for Consultations

S.S., Russia Schedule Strategy Meetings

By Henry Tanner

GENEVA, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Israeli and Egyptian generals suspended their deadlocked military talks here today for six days to low time for their governments to make new political decisions.

The bargaining over the first step toward a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict moves back to Cairo, Jerusalem, Washington and Moscow. The negotiators, Maj. Gen. Ordeh al Qur for Israel and Maj. Gen. Taha Magdoub for Egypt, are expected to return to their capitals for consultation.

The recess of the deadlocked talks that began last Christmas and will give the United States and the Soviet Union an opportunity to nudge the parties over to agreement, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is going to the Middle East tomorrow night while Soviet leaders will be meeting in Moscow during the weekend with Egyptian, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

Informed diplomats said today that the Israeli delegation had not yet put on the conference table the plan for the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces on the Suez Canal. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan discussed with Mr. Kissinger in Washington last week.

Egypt Applied
The plan in its outline, however, is known to the Egyptians, he sources said. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Herman F. Pitts, was present at some of the Kissinger-Dayan meetings and since returning to the Egyptian capital, he has been holding consultations with Mr. Fahmy and possibly President Anwar Sadat.

Basically, the plan is understood to include a withdrawal of Israeli forces to the mountain ridges in the Sinai, about 20 miles east of the Suez Canal, a turning out of the Egyptian troops on the east bank of the canal and a buffer zone held by N forces between the opposing sides.

As informed diplomats have plain it, the difficulty with the plan does not lie in those military provisions, which already were proposed by the Egyptians at the military talks on the Cairo-Suez aid in November. The difficulty, sources said, stems from conflicting political demands attaching to the plan by the two parties.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



FIRST LICKS—President Nixon, daughter Tricia and wife Pat give way to President's dog, King Timahoe, for the first taste of cake yesterday at Western White House at San Clemente, Calif. A small group helped President fete his 61st birthday.

No Change for at Least 3 Months

OPEC Decides Not to Cut Oil Price

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Major oil-exporting nations, after quadrupling their prices in the last three months, today promised stability over the next quarter, but warned that future price decisions hinged on the industrial countries' ability to control both inflation and the profits of oil companies.

Ministers from member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, often referred to as a cartel, met here the first three days of this week at an often stormy extraordinary conference.

It was called to work out a price strategy, consider entering a dialogue with consumer countries and discuss what the exporters should be doing with their swollen wealth for the poor countries of the world.

Main attention and most of the arguing centered on pricing policies. Prices are now frozen at least until April 1.

Proposal Rejected
The conference rejected a proposal to mark crude oil prices downward in line with the recent sharp increases in the value of the dollar, the currency in which most oil contracts are written.

As the dollar was falling six months ago, the oil exporters raised their prices to compensate for the additional dollars they needed to buy goods from Western Europe and Japan. But in drawing up future price strategy this week, they decided that a rising dollar value was only one of several factors that had to be weighed. They assigned the OPEC Economic Committee to study the matter and come forward with recommendations on the level of posted prices that would be applicable on April 1.

The conference responded cautiously to American initiatives for a dialogue between consumer and producer countries to discuss common problems.

Exchange of Opinions
The communiqué of the conference said only that the "exchange of opinions and information with the consuming countries about matters of common interest would be useful." This wording reflects the opposition of the more radical states, such as Libya, to collective consultations.

OPEC's Economic Committee is to make contacts with organizations of consumer countries such as the Executive Commission of the European Common Market and the Secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

President Nixon today invited foreign ministers of six West European countries, Canada and Japan to attend a meeting in Washington on Feb. 11 to discuss a common program to deal with oil shortages. He sent personal messages to heads of state of the oil-producing countries, informing them of this meeting and suggesting a later international conference of both producers and consumers.

The OPEC today leaves the door open for such a meeting, though enthusiasm is distinctly lacking.

What the OPEC nations had to offer poor countries, especially those hard hit by higher oil im-

Negotiations Deadlocked 'No Progress' in Sight In British Coal Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—

Negotiations to end Britain's crippling coal dispute ended in deadlock again today amid warnings from industrial leaders of an imminent worsening in the nation's economic crisis.

The leader of the miners, Joe Gormley, emerged from a two-hour meeting with the government conciliator, William Whitelaw, and reported that neither negotiator had much hope for further bargaining under the government's anti-inflation guidelines.

The word was "no progress" from both sides. And Lord Carrington, the government's new energy chief, said in a radio interview that no government minister could envisage a settlement outside these guidelines.

This left the government and unions deadlocked on the 58th day of a ban on overtime by Britain's 270,000 miners. This, on top of the world energy squeeze, has brought Britain its worst industrial and economic crisis since World War II.

Opposed Positions
The "standstill" report on the miners' front came as Prime Minister Edward Heath and the opposition party leader, Harold Wilson, restated opposed positions in an emergency debate in the House of Commons. Legislators cut short their Christmas recess to attend.

Mr. Heath said it was still not too late for reason to prevail in a crisis that has forced most of British industry on to a three-day week, forced layoffs and caused serious shortages of steel.

But Mr. Wilson accused the government of handling the crisis—especially the miners' dispute—with a cynical calculation of its own political interest. He said Britain had never in this century been so bitter and divided.

Labor members roared with approval when Mr. Wilson said that the miners were the "solid rock of social democracy." The coal men, he said, had a loyal record second to that of no other section of the community.

The noisy debate came after Queen Elizabeth II returned to Buckingham Palace from a winter break at Sandringham in eastern England for a meeting of senior advisers which extended the present state of national emergency for another month—the third successive extension.

Rail Slowdown
The proclamation gives the government powers to keep essential services going. It was the first time since 1926 that a state of emergency has extended for more than two months.

On another industrial front, the prospect of an extended strike by railroad engineers—now in the 30th day of a slowdown that has harassed commuters—left experts warning of a possible two-day week in industry or extensive electric power cuts. About 75 percent of coal deliveries to power stations go by rail.

Mr. Heath told the House that the three-day work week had now saved about 1.5 million tons of coal and reduced electricity consumption by about 21 percent.

"To ensure we can, together, see the winter through without further major dislocations, we need to consolidate that achievement and do it better," the prime minister said.

He said coal stocks, whittled down by the miners' overtime ban, would have reached the danger point by early next month if no restrictions had been imposed.

Mr. Heath insisted the government had no choice but to impose the three-day work week which already has thrown nearly a million people temporarily out of work.

"We have acted out of necessity," he said in response to arguments that the cutbacks were deliberately arranged so as to put pressure on the miners.

"It is not too late for reason to prevail," Mr. Heath said. "It is not too late to look to the future and plot our course together. Indeed, it is in the interests of the whole nation that we do so and do so as rapidly as possible."

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HOPING—Commuters waiting for trains at London's Waterloo Station yesterday as train-drivers slowdown continued.

Saigon Apprehensive

N. Vietnam Bulldozers Carve Road Network in S. Vietnam

By James M. Markham

PLEIKU, South Vietnam, Jan. 9 (UPI).—North Vietnamese bulldozers and South Vietnamese fighter-bombers are fighting a duel in the forested expanses of the Central Highlands. The bulldozers are winning.

As South Vietnamese commanders watch apprehensively, North Vietnamese engineers are swiftly expanding and improving a skein of roads, lumbering trails that wind down the country's western flank, peeling eastward at strategic junctures.

In addition to the much publicized north-south axis of 375 miles known as Corridor 613, the Communists have developed west-east systems that, however thin, bring to life a nightmare of their haunted American commanders in Vietnam: cutting South Vietnam in two.

"South Vietnam has been cut in two," commented one American here in the highlands. "But nobody has bothered to notice." The rugged west-east trails—"they cannot be dignified as roads," one analyst said—appear to unsettle the South Vietnamese far more than does Corridor 613, because they cut off the main road to the coast and government-held areas.

The Communists have reportedly not begun to move large quantities of men and weapons on the main west-east trail that loops over Kontum city and down to northern Binh Dinh Province on the coast.

80 Missions a Day

But South Vietnamese propeller-driven Skyraiders and A-37 jet fighter-bombers, which are flying up to 80 missions a day in the highlands, have in recent weeks reported knocking out tanks, bulldozers and five-ton Russian-built Molotov trucks north and west of Kontum.

To the south of Pleiku, pilots said they had knocked out three bulldozers at a less-developed west-east system that is interrupted by the government-controlled Route 14 at a place called My Thach.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, who has become increasingly hawkish in public, has personally ordered his highlands command to cut off the North Vietnamese road system, which the Communists themselves liken to the spine and ribs of a fish.

While fighter-bomber pilots have claimed some impressive successes—40 Molotov trucks in one swoop northwest of Kontum, for example—South Vietnamese officers say privately that their limited air force can hit only a fraction of the traffic. And other analysts say the Communists are still moving the bulk of their supplies down the established bomb-free corridors in Laos and Cambodia.

Quarries Dynamited

Analysis says the division-size 470th Transportation Group, a 4,500-man engineering unit infiltrated from North Vietnam late last year, is in charge of much of the road building.

The 470th is reported based at Chu Pong Mountain, 40 miles southwest of here, but its units are believed to be scattered throughout the highlands, working around the clock dynamiting quarries and widening lumber trails and unused provincial roads.

"Our troops can hear them dynamiting at night," one intelligence officer said.

With limited help from drafted Montagnard tribesmen used as laborers, North Vietnamese workers have succeeded in recent months in widening trails from Dak To to northern Quang Duc Province to about 15 feet and paving muddy stretches with stone.

The web of roads and trails is thought to have as much political as military intent, giving the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government a claim to a swath of territory.

To rescue a situation in Quang Duc, and to prevent the Communists from turning Route 14 to the south into a mere extension of Corridor 613, Saigon has thrown its entire 10,000-man 23d Division into the embattled province.

But this effort has demurred

defenses in other parts of Military Region II, which encompasses all of the Central Highlands and whose vastness has always overextended the South Vietnamese. The exposed city of Kontum is now defended by a single 2,200-man regiment, and there are no regular infantrymen in Ben Me Thout or in Binh Dinh Province, a guerrilla stronghold.

Even so, Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Tuan, the commander of Military Region II, has been sending reinforcements to isolated government outposts that lie near the Communist road system, hoping to forestall the kind of overwhelming attacks that have occurred elsewhere.

The Communists would appear to have the next move in Military Region II. Different South Vietnamese commanders have different opinions about what it will be, but most appear to believe that the North Vietnamese will not attempt a major thrust in the highlands until the cloudy weather in March inhibits air strikes. In the meantime, they are setting up anti-aircraft defenses along the road.

The Communists' long-range goal is thought to be to connect Corridor 613 with Route 14 and down to the Viet Cong administrative capital of Loc Ninh.

But to get the road back into South Vietnam—it now takes a brief detour into Cambodia—the North Vietnamese will have a major fight on their hands for control of the heavily fortified town of Duc Lap in northern Quang Duc.

Cambodian Rebels Deploy Women's Combat Battalion

By Philip A. McCombs

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The insurgents who have mounted a major infantry attack a few miles northwest of this encircled capital include a battalion of women combat troops.

Interviews with six captured women soldiers today indicated that the battalion consists of 200 women and no men, and that the women are not used in subservient or secondary roles but rather as front-line fighting soldiers armed with American-made M-16 rifles.

Cambodian government officials who granted the interview with the captured women, said use of women by the insurgent army indicates its weakness and its desperation to find enough fighting personnel.

The women said in the interview, at which government officials were present, that many of those in the battalion were recently forced into service against their will.

Little Training

The six said that they had not received adequate military training, but had only two weeks of rifle and other basic training before being sent to fight in the current major battle near here.

One of the women interviewed was only 16 years old. Another was 16, and the others ranged in age up to 20.

They said the battalion, formally designated the 123d Rifle Battalion, is commanded by a 20-year-old woman whom they called Noeun.

They said Noeun did not come to the battlefield on which they were captured Sunday but remained in the jungle where they were.

Search Goes On For U.S. Missing In Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).

The Pentagon said yesterday that the attempt to locate more than 1,100 U.S. servicemen missing in Indochina would continue, despite a temporary halt following the attack on a helicopter engaged in the search.

A spokesman said the apparent ambush of the unarmed helicopter on the ground Dec. 16 in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon and the death of an American Army captain in the incident had made U.S. officials "much more cautious than we were before."

But the spokesman, Air Force Lt. Gen. Daniel James, said there were no plans to curtail the search. He emphasized that American diplomats would continue to press for access to unsearched areas.

Gen. James added that the North Vietnamese, who agreed under the Paris peace agreement signed over a year ago to aid in the search for the missing, have instead provided "one excuse after another" for postponing searches of more than 100 possible sites.

JACQUES JEKEL

Will have a sale of his sheepskin coat collection from the 14th to the 19th of January.

22 Rue de Paradis, Paris-10e.



THAILAND PROTEST—Students burn Japanese-made television set and other products to protest "economic imperialism" during Premier Kakuei Tanaka's visit to Bangkok.

Thai Students Demonstrate Against Tanaka in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Jan. 9 (Reuters).

Thousands of Thai students today demonstrated against the visit here of Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

The students, angry over what they regard as Japanese economic imperialism, picketed the airport and swarmed around Mr. Tanaka's hotel when he arrived from Manila on the second leg of an Asian tour.

Mr. Tanaka drove to the hotel in an official motorcade with Thai Premier Sanya Thammasak, who had welcomed him at the airport on the outskirts of the city. About 5,000 students, waving placards with such slogans as "Get Out Your Ugly Imperialist" and "Imperialist Monster Tanaka," besieged the hotel gates after police cleared a path to let the motorcade through.

The Japanese leader, wearing the flower garland given to him by Mr. Sanya, looked grim when he stepped out of his limousine as the student protesters roared.

Almost Under Siege

A group of plainclothes security men huddled around to protect Mr. Tanaka when he went inside the hotel. The students put the hotel almost under siege, waving hundreds of banners.

Police prevented them from getting past the gates and fences surrounding the hotel, where he will stay 48 hours on a tour aimed at alleviating concern over Japan's economic dominance in the region and to ensure continued raw material supplies.

Mr. Sanya told reporters after seeing Mr. Tanaka to his hotel suite that he was not happy with the demonstrations and implied that he thought they had gotten out of hand. But he said that a planned meeting between Mr. Tanaka and a student delegation would take place as scheduled tomorrow.

"I have to let them see Mr. Tanaka so they can express their feelings," the Thai premier said.

About 2,000 police were called in to protect the Japanese leader in what officials called the biggest security operation for a visiting dignitary mounted in Thailand. The demonstrations were the biggest seen in Bangkok since student riots sparked the overthrow of the Thai military regime last October.

Protest at Embassy

Tonight, students staged a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy where while others in northern Thailand forced U.S. Ambassador William Kinzler to leave a university reception.

Both demonstrations were in protest against alleged CIA interference in Thai internal affairs. About 1,000 students massed outside the embassy after demonstrating earlier in the day against Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Kinzler was attending a reception at Chiang Mai University in northern Thailand when about 30 students marched in and burned a paper American flag in front of him.

American officials said that they also shouted slogans through a loudspeaker attacking the CIA, the U.S. military presence in Thailand and Mr. Kinzler personally.

They said Mr. Kinzler told the university rector that he thought it was best if he left the reception to avoid further trouble.

The CIA became the target of student and press attacks last week when the embassy admitted that a CIA agent had sent a false letter to the premier calling for a cease-fire against Communist insurgents.

Malaysia Warning

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian students were warned today against holding any anti-Japanese demonstrations during Mr. Tanaka's visit this weekend.

A spokesman for the Malaysian premier's office said that the government was not aware of any planned demonstrations, but he did not discount the possibility.

The spokesman warned that if the students tried anything, "the forces of law and order would come down hard on them."

Bicycle Sales Rise

COLOGNE, West Germany, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Bicycle sales in November, when West Germans first became aware of the threatened Arab oil squeeze, were 61 percent higher than in the same month of 1972, according to a study released today by the Cologne University Institute for Merchandising Research.

Japan, China Near Accord On Air Issue

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today that Japan expects to conclude a civil aviation agreement with China shortly, apparently removing the obstacle which has stalled improved relations between the two countries for over a year.

Mr. Ohira returned Sunday from a four-day visit to Peking where he discussed the aviation controversy with Premier Chou En-lai.

Since Japan normalized relations with Peking in September, 1972, the Chinese have demanded that Tokyo stop flights by Taiwan's China Airlines into Japan, before further agreements could be reached.

According to some Japanese officials, the government now believes it can get around this problem by setting up a subsidiary firm to operate air services between Tokyo and Taipei on a reduced scale.

Dummy Companies

The new firm would actually be established by Japan Air Lines, which is government-owned, the official said. In the past, the Japanese have frequently set up dummy companies to trade with Communist countries.

At the same time, the officials added, China Airlines, Nationalist China's flag carrier, would still be allowed to continue its flights from Taipei to Tokyo, apparently with Peking's acceptance.

Suzumi Nishikido, the chief cabinet secretary and government spokesman, said that during Mr. Ohira's visit, China had shown its "understanding" of the difficulty with China Airlines.

The Chinese government has not publicly dropped its insistence that the Taiwan airline cease its flights to Tokyo and it remained unclear what private agreement Mr. Ohira and Premier Chou may have reached.

Trade Agreement

However, during his stay in Peking, the Japanese foreign minister did sign a trade agreement with the Chinese, despite their long-standing demand that such pacts could not be reached until the aviation problem was solved.

When the two countries restored full ties in 1972, they said that in addition to the trade and aviation agreements, they would also work out shipping and fisheries agreements, and then conclude a World War II peace treaty.

The foreign minister's remark today that Japan expected to conclude the aviation agreement shortly came in a meeting with Kohjiro Fukuda, the chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic party's foreign affairs research council. The council's policy-making body will be given the draft of the proposed aviation agreement next week for consideration, Mr. Ohira said.

Japan Air Lines presently operates 37 flights a week on the route between Japan and Taipei. China Airlines operates about 20 flights to Japan, some of which continue on to South Korea, Hawaii and San Francisco.

Seven Get Death In Plot on Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 9 (UPI).

A military tribunal tonight sentenced seven persons to death for plotting to assassinate Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and kidnap three members of the royal family.

Five other defendants, including two women, were sentenced to prison terms of three to five years.

The prosecutor charged they planned to kill the Shah and kidnap Princess Farah, Crown Prince Reza and Princess Mahnaz, the Shah's granddaughter. The hostages were to be used to obtain an escape plan for the prosecution said, and the plotters planned to demand freedom for political prisoners in Iran.

France Confirms Saudi Oil Deal

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The government confirmed today that it has signed a contract with Saudi Arabia for the delivery of 27 million tons of crude oil over three years.

Information Minister Jean-Philippe Leaut, who made the announcement, said France was holding consultations with other oil-producing nations in an attempt to make larger deals.

Paris and Middle East news reports have said the three-year deal is a barter agreement involving the delivery by France of weapons, industrial machinery and technical expertise, but Mr. Leaut would not comment on this.

He told newsmen after today's cabinet meeting that the government's Consultative Committee on Prices, meeting with newly named Energy Commissioner Pierre Blancard, will announce price increases tomorrow for all petroleum products. "The increases will be effective immediately."

Mr. Leaut sought to minimize reports that France was asking Saudi Arabia to sign a 20-year deal for the sale of 800 million tons of crude oil to France in exchange for modern weapons. But he did not deny there were plans for a prospective oil-for-weapons contract with Saudi Arabia or other Arab oil producers.

"We have had far-ranging discussions with oil-producing nations," Mr. Leaut said. The three-year contract with Saudi Arabia was merely an "additional" accord, he said.

Mr. Leaut said, "Tahadh (the Saudi capital) is teeming with representatives of other nations" in what political sources said was an attempt to shunt off U.S. criticism that France was going it alone in the search for regular oil supplies.

Bonn Postpones Sunday Ban

BONN, Jan. 9 (AP).—The West German cabinet approved today contingency plans for a partial weekend driving ban but indefinitely postponed its application in view of the improved fuel situation.

Spokesman Armin Gruenewald said at a news conference that, on the basis of the latest statistics supplied by the oil industry, the government at present sees no need to ban weekend driving for the next two months.

Arab production cuts, which as late as last month caused Bonn to fear a 15 percent drop in early 1974 oil imports, have eased recently. Mr. Gruenewald said oil industry now expects a 5.6 percent shortfall for January in

Mideast Talk Is Receded

(Continued from Page 1)

of forces near the canal must be accompanied by ironclad guarantees of a full Israeli withdrawal from the entire Sinai later on. Egypt insists on a timetable for subsequent withdrawals.

Without such assurances, the Egyptians argue, the initial disengagement agreement would be nothing more than the "interim solution" that was rejected by Mr. Sadat even before the October war and that is now even less acceptable to him. Mr. Sadat is reported to have made this point to Mr. Kissinger during the secretary's last visit.

The Egyptians note that, if they accepted the stationing of a UN force as a buffer between Egyptian and Israeli forces near the canal, they would lose the possibility of asserting military pressure on Israel in case the Israelis refused to follow up with a full withdrawal.

Israel on the other hand, has been reported to be linking its disengagement proposals with a request for an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerence and with assurance that Israel ships may use the Suez Canal once it is reopened.

The Egyptians take the position that these are political issues to be discussed at the ambassadorial level in the second phase of the Geneva conference, and have no place in the military talks of the generals.

Although Mr. Kissinger now is scheduled to go only to Egypt and Israel, Mr. Vost would not rule out other stops, noting the secretary's unpredictability. It was anticipated that Mr. Kissinger may go to Geneva on a future trip for a foreign ministers' meeting that would ratify a final agreement.

Sadat, Fahmy Center

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—President Sadat conferred with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today to prepare Egypt's position for talks with Mr. Kissinger, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sadat will discuss in detail the Israeli proposals for Egyptian-Israeli military disengagement, the sources said.

Expected Saturday

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Mr. Kissinger will arrive in Israel Saturday night following talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo, a government official said today.

Mr. Kissinger last was in Israel in mid-December during an extensive tour of the Middle East.

Three-Year Contract

gasoline supplies and a 3.2 percent gap for February.

Spain Has Oil Talks

MADRID, Jan. 9 (AP).—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Algerian Minister of Industries Belaid Abdesslem met with Chief of State Francisco Franco today, reportedly to tell him Spain will suffer no oil cutbacks from Arab producing countries.

The two officials arrived here yesterday. They fly on to Rome tomorrow.

U.K. Aide Goes to Oman

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Lord Balmis, a Foreign Office specialist in Middle East affairs, left today for Oman on a two-week tour of Persian Gulf states to discuss oil supply problems, trade expansion and Middle East issues.

East Germany Raises Price Of Coal for West Berlin 18%

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Jan. 9.—East Germany has raised the price of brown coal to isolated West Berlin in what appears to be the first use of economic pressure against the city since the process of European détente set in.

Each side blames the other for the impasse, but from the facts available west of the Iron Curtain, the issue shapes up as a clear-cut case of discrimination against West Berlin, a city of two million situated 110 miles inside East Germany.

As of Jan. 1, when the yearly contract to supply coal expired, the East Germans suddenly boosted the price of lignite from 79 to 92.80 marks (\$38 to \$33) a ton. In a related explanation of the move, they today blamed developments on the capitalist market. They said increased prices there threaten to damage the East German economy.

What called the West Berliners as much as the sudden 18 percent price rise was that the East Germans for the first time set a lower price for deliveries to West Germany. The new price to West Germany is 88 marks a ton.

Discrimination Charged

Previously, a West Berlin senate spokesman said, the East Germans had offered lignite at the same price to both West Germany and West Berlin. The new measure, he said, was discrimination.

Lignite is used for about half of West Berlin's domestic heating. Because of the city's inability to the collect war, large stocks of coal and other vital materials are kept on hand, and the East German cutoff poses no immediate threat. Nonetheless, West Berlin authorities found it disturbing, because it is the first measure taken by the East Germans since the signing of the four-power agreement on Berlin, in September, 1971, which has a direct bearing on the city's fragile economy.

The East Germans have, however, taken measures directed against other aspects of the quadripartite agreement, notably the recent doubling of the amount of money West Berliners are required to change when visiting East Berlin, obviously designed to cut down on visiting across the wall.

The official East German News Agency today accused the West Berlin senate of interference in the coal-price matter and warned that this could result only in damage for the West Berlin people and economy.

The controversy led to a meeting today between East German authorities and the leader of the West German International Trade Union, Willy Kildner, in West Berlin. The meeting produced no concrete results, and the East Germans stuck to their price.

At about the same time West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schmeets received Mikhail T. Yefremov, the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany. It was not made clear whether they discussed the new coal price.

As experts in West Berlin pointed out, the question at stake here is less one of price than of precedent. Even at the higher price, East German coal would be cheaper than West German coal, which would involve higher transport costs, a West Berlin spokesman said.

The precedent is one of East Germany's making a distinction between West Berlin and West Germany in its economic dealings. The Berlin agreement re-em-

EEC Accepts U.S. Proposal On Oil Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that Common Market member countries should not respond separately to the U.S. suggestion of a "political solidarity" of the member grouping would be weakened.

However, there is some doubt in diplomatic circles here that the commission's warning will be heeded. France and Britain are already pursuing active bilateral contacts of their own with the Arab oil-producing countries, much to the annoyance of the Dutch and Germans, who are suffering severely from the Arab oil boycott of the Netherlands.

There is also some resentment over the U.S. suggestion to invite four of the nine EEC member countries: Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The U.S. government was believed to have put out feelers to the West European countries, warning them to stand ready to receive agreement in principle from most of them to attend next month's meeting.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Nixon hoped the industrialized countries could agree on a common declaration of policy and that this then could be presented to the producing countries at a later meeting.

Also invited to next month's meeting was Emil van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which groups most of the world's developed countries.

The oil producers to which Mr. Nixon had suggested a later conference of producers and consumers were Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The European Commission is urging that a common stand be adopted by European community countries before the Washington talks take place. In the circumstances, it seems unlikely that this will be possible, but EEC foreign ministers will discuss the matter during their next scheduled meeting next Monday.

Meanwhile, the commission is working on a proposal for a common refinery price for oil within the Common Market. The price would act as a reference, that no member country would be allowed to deviate from it by more than 10 percent above or below the agreed norm.

The commission believes that this proposal must be accepted by the EEC if the undertaking made at the recent Common Market summit meeting in Copenhagen is to be fulfilled. This said that the EEC should "ensure the orderly functioning of the Common Market for energy."

Although Mr. Kissinger now is scheduled to go only to Egypt and Israel, Mr. Vost would not rule out other stops, noting the secretary's unpredictability. It was anticipated that Mr. Kissinger may go to Geneva on a future trip for a foreign ministers' meeting that would ratify a final agreement.

Sadat, Fahmy Center

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—President Sadat conferred with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today to prepare Egypt's position for talks with Mr. Kissinger, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sadat will discuss in detail the Israeli proposals for Egyptian-Israeli military disengagement, the sources said.

Expected Saturday

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Mr. Kissinger will arrive in Israel Saturday night following talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo, a government official said today.

Mr. Kissinger last was in Israel in mid-December during an extensive tour of the Middle East.

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	C	F	
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ANKARA	2	36	Clear
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BAGDAD	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Cloudy
BRAZILIA	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
CAIRO	12	54	Cloudy
CARACAS	28	82	Cloudy
CHICAGO	1	34	Cloudy
COLOMBIA	12	54	Cloudy
COLUMBIA	18	61	Cloudy
DELHI	1	34	Cloudy
GUATEMALA	1	34	Cloudy
HONG KONG	1	34	Cloudy
INDONESIA	1	34	Cloudy
JAKARTA	1	34	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	1	34	Cloudy
KHARTOUM	1	34	Cloudy
KUALA LUMPUR	1	34	Cloudy
LAHORE	1	34	Cloudy
LIMA	1	34	Cloudy
LONDON	1	34	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	1	34	Cloudy
MADRID	1	34	Cloudy
MANILA	1	34	Cloudy
MEXICO CITY	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
MUMBAI	1	34	Cloudy
NAGASAKI	1	34	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	1	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
OSAKA	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	1	34	Cloudy
PEKING	1	34	Cloudy
PORT SAID	1	34	Cloudy
RAKOVSKA	1	34	Cloudy
RIYADH	1	34	Cloudy
ROME	1	34	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	1	34	Cloudy
SARAJEVO	1	34	Cloudy
SEATTLE	1	34	Cloudy
SINGAPORE	1	34	Cloudy
SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
TAIPEI	1	34	Cloudy
TOKYO	1	34	Cloudy
UNION JACK	1	34	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	1	34	Cloudy

Oil

U.S. Firms Bid \$210 Million or Lease to Shale-Oil Tract

By James P. Sterba

ANVER, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Two oil companies, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and Gulf Oil Co., combined to bid an unequally high \$210 million here today to lease from the federal government a 6,039.7-acre oil tract in northwestern Colorado.

The tract is estimated to contain from three billion to four billion barrels of recoverable synthetic crude oil. It is the first of six oil-shale parcels in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming to be leased in the next six months. The oil is contained in thick shale-like layers underground.

Officials of the Department of the Interior, who supervised the leasing, called the bidding "very successful." Russell Cameron, a Denver oil-shale expert and engineering consultant, said, "The price was just staggering in the opinion of most people."

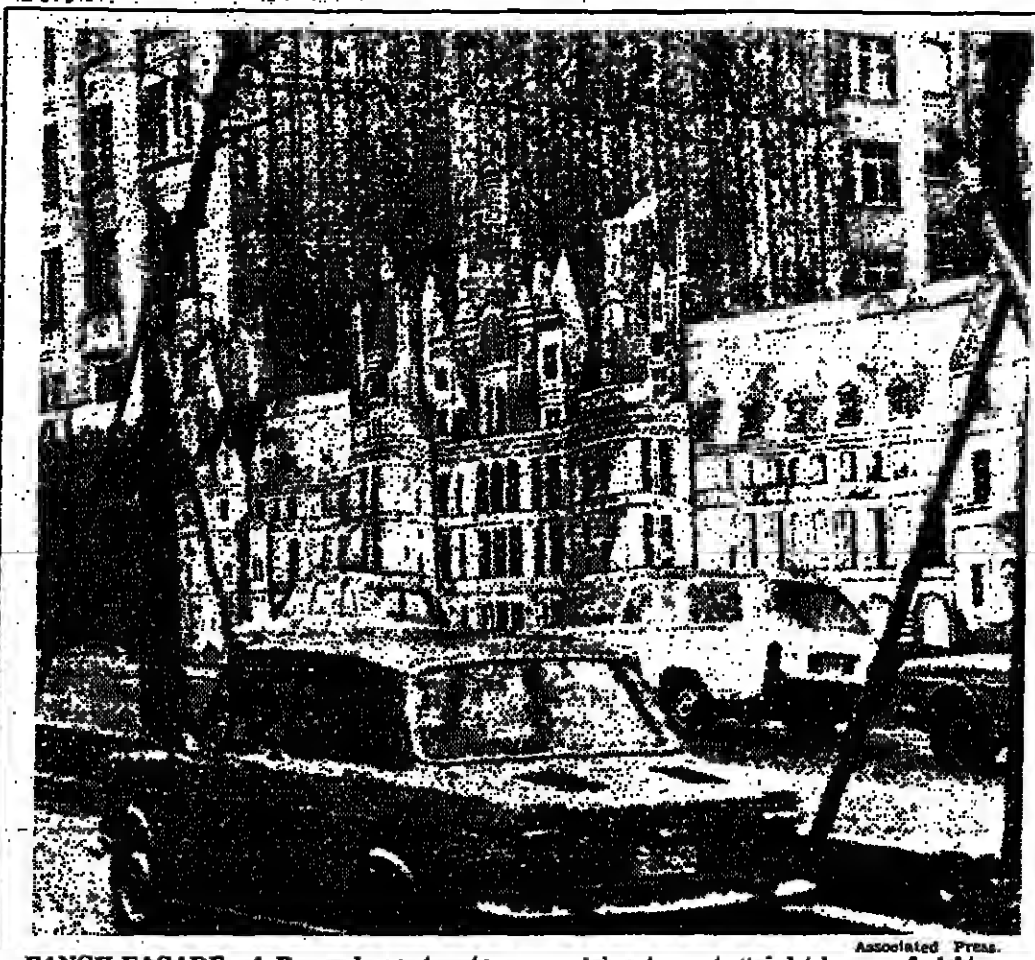
Extensive Lease

Estimates of the amount of oil contained in underground shale layers in the Rocky Mountain west range from 600 billion to 3 trillion barrels. That is several times more oil than is known to exist in all of the Middle East.

About 80 percent of this country's oil shale reserves are held by the federal government, which has declined to lease them since 1930.

The tract leased yesterday is considered to contain the single richest deposit of oil shale in the United States. It is designated C-4 and is located near the town of Rangely. Interior Department officials said that it is estimated to contain more than 1.8 billion tons of mineable shale containing .30 or more gallons (less than one barrel) of oil per ton.

So far, mostly because ordinary crude oil was cheap, little effort has been made to develop an oil-shale industry. Shale experts have said that it would cost \$7 or more per barrel to produce oil from shale. With crude oil selling for less than half of that cost for several years, oil-shale development was uneconomical. Now, with oil prices soaring, shale oil development may be economical.



FANCY FACADE—A Brussels contractor, promising tenants "eight hours of chateau life," erected this fence at site of new office building... of contemporary design.

Supreme Court Rules

States May Not Bar Ballot To Parties Advocating Revolt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).

States may not bar political parties from the ballot for refusing to renounce violent overthrow of the government, the Supreme Court held today.

The court unanimously struck down an Indiana law requiring the forswearing of violence, that had been challenged by the Indiana Communist Party.

Five of the justices, led by William J. Brennan Jr., found that the Indiana statute violated guarantees of the First and 14th Amendments. The law makes no provision, Justice Brennan said, between the abstract doctrine of violent overthrow and advocacy of action to topple the government.

"The mere abstract teaching... of the moral propriety or even moral necessity for a resort to force and violence is not the same as preparing a group for violent action and steering it to such action," Justice Brennan wrote in the majority opinion.

Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., Harry A. Blackmun, William H. Rehnquist and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger concurred in the law, but in a brief concurrence written by Justice Powell, they said it was unnecessary to reach the issues considered by Justice Brennan.

Instead, Justice Powell said, since Indiana did not require the same oath of the Democratic and Republican parties, the law should be invalidated because it failed the constitutional test of equal protection.

In another case, the court said railroad passengers have no right to go to federal court in hopes of preventing discontinuation of rail service by Amtrak. A group called the National Association of Railroad Passengers had gone to court in an attempt to prevent cancellation of three passenger trains in Georgia.

Upheld in Lower Court
The U.S. Circuit Court here upheld the litigation, brushing aside the contention that when Congress created Amtrak, it implicitly created the National Railroad Passenger Corp. It intended that such suits be reserved for the attorney general.

The high court, however, by a 7-4 decision, held that Congress was well within its rights to restrict such suits to the government's lawyer.

"Congress clearly did not intend to replace the delays often inherent in the administrative proceedings contemplated by... the Interstate Commerce Act with the delays of a federal court," Justice Douglas dissented.

Justice Powell took no part in the case.

The court was also asked today to uphold the first conviction under a 55-year-old Washington State law against public display of an altered American flag.

The court heard arguments on the appeal of Harold Orman Spence, a Seattle college student convicted and fined in 1970 after taping a peace symbol on a flag and hanging it out the window of his apartment.

Attorneys said there was no record of any other person being prosecuted under the act since it was enacted in 1915, although there have been convictions under a separate flag desecration law.

115 Seized In California Drug Raids

VISAIA, Calif., Jan. 9 (UPI).

Police said they arrested 115 suspects yesterday in one of the largest narcotics roundups in California.

Sheriff Bob Wiley said 85 sheriff's deputies and police, armed with 200 warrants, began making the arrests early yesterday.

He said that as far as he knew, it was the largest number of persons ever arrested in a California drug raid.

The sheriff said 38 of the warrants were for heroin sale, 150 for sale of marijuana and the rest specified other drug charges.

He said the investigation began last June and that the warrants were based on the activities of a single undercover agent.

Sheriff Wiley said it was decided to make the arrests in one raid because it was believed all the suspects were in some way connected.

Canada Seizes Hashish
TORONTO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Police said yesterday that they seized a ton of hashish and arrested five people in one of the largest drug raids in Canadian history.

The hashish was seized at Toronto International Airport. It had been shipped by air in 16 wooden crates from Beirut three weeks ago, police said. They said it had a street value of \$3 million.

The seizure and arrests were made when persons tried to retrieve the shipment, police said.

Hamburg Seizes \$35 Pounds
HAMBURG, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Customs officials have seized \$35 pounds of hashish discovered hidden in a shipment of raisins. It was the largest single amount ever confiscated in this port city, a customs spokesman said.

The hashish had a retail value of about \$3 million marks (\$1 million), the official said.

Vatican's Paper Is Sued for Libel

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).

A professor filed a libel suit yesterday against L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican's daily newspaper, for calling his proposals on birth control "abnormal."

The professor, Adriano Buzzati Traverso, had proposed that Italy's ban on birth-control advertising be lifted. Mr. Traverso, in his article in the Milan newspaper, Corriere della Sera, also said he favored legalizing abortion in some cases.

The Vatican newspaper, in a comment signed by Gino Conzatti, described Mr. Traverso's piece as "abnormal and degrading." The libel suit, specifying no particular damage request, cited Mr. Conzatti and Raimondo Mansueti, L'Osservatore Romano's editor-in-chief.

Last year, the United States agreed that the 1903 treaty should be replaced by a new one that rejected permanent American sovereignty. The United States took the position that the zone should disappear except for a small area needed by the United States to operate and defend the canal, and that American criminal and civil jurisdiction should be dropped.

According to American officials, the practical questions of implementation.

U.S. Marines Hold Maneuvers in France
SAINT-RAPHAEL, France, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Eight hundred Marines from the U.S. Sixth Fleet are carrying out maneuvers in this southeastern coastal area under an American-French agreement, military sources said today.

The exercises will last until the end of the week, the sources said.

Jaworski Has Withdrawn From Four Cases

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—In four instances in the Watergate investigations, the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, has withdrawn from personal involvement in cases because of possible conflicts of interest.

All involve connections to his old Houston law firm, Fulbright, Crocker & Jaworski. When Mr. Jaworski took over the Watergate investigations on Nov. 5, he cut all ties to the firm, which is one of the nation's largest.

In three of the cases from which Mr. Jaworski disqualified himself, the Houston firm represents those under investigation. In the fourth, the connection is less direct. The firm represents a client who is in a lawsuit with a possible Watergate defendant.

When Mr. Jaworski took the job, he announced immediately to the staff that he would excuse himself from the cases against a subsidiary of Ashland Oil, Inc., and Oren F. Atkins, chairman of the company.

The case had already been prepared when Mr. Jaworski came to Washington to succeed Archibald Cox as special prosecutor. On Nov. 12, Mr. Atkins pleaded "no contest" to charges of making an illegal contribution to the Nixon campaign in 1972 and was fined \$1,000.

Company Fined
The Ashland subsidiary, Ashland Petroleum Gabon, Inc., pleaded guilty to the same charges and was fined \$5,000.

Two other cases involving possible defendants and the Houston law firm have not been made public. They are still under investigation, according to James Doyle, spokesman for Mr. Jaworski.

The fourth case involves a Houston-based farm group called the Marketing Assistance Plan. The group has asked the federal courts to stop the larger Associated Milk Producers Inc. from taking its members away.

Associated Milk Producers is under investigation by the special prosecutor for a pledge of \$2 million to President Nixon's re-election campaign made in 1970 along with a request to limit imports of competing foreign milk products.

Citing Conflict of Interest

Associated is also being investigated for an alleged pledge of money related to a plea of raising milk support prices.

Mr. Doyle said the special prosecutor has excused himself from the dairy industry investigation until such time as the lawsuit between Marketing Assistance and Associated is settled.

In all four cases, the overall leadership of the investigations has been in the hands of Henry S. Ruth Jr., the deputy special prosecutor.

Mr. Doyle said one other lawyer had withdrawn from a case because of conflict of interest through prior association with a possible defendant. He said it involved one of the five top task-force lawyers but declined to identify which one.

Presumably, the Watergate special prosecution force is made up of 78 permanent employees, nine temporary and two consultants. The work has been divided into five task forces looking into main aspects of the scandal.

Former Solicitor General Disputes Nixon on ITT Case

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Erwin N. Griswold, former Solicitor General of the United States, said today that he disagrees with part of the White House version of the controversial anti-trust case against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

The discrepancy between the White House account and what happened, Mr. Griswold said in a telephone interview, involved the timing of the White House authorization for an appeal by the Justice Department to the Supreme Court of a district-court decision against the government in the Grinnell case, one of three suits against ITT acquisitions.

"Sensitive" Memo
Quite aside from this question of the appeal chronology, the President's account, in the view of those who have followed the multifaceted ITT case, was open to criticism for not making any specific mention of the numerous meetings of ITT and then administration officials. These included Vice President Spiro Agnew, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, White House domestic-affairs adviser John Ehrlichman, White House aide Charles W. Colson and White House foreign-economics adviser Peter Peterson.

These meetings were disclosed in a statement yesterday, the White House said, that on April 19, 1971, President Nixon called then Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and ordered that an appeal of the Grinnell case not be filed. Mr. Griswold's office had prepared the appeal, and the deadline for filing the so-called jurisdictional statement was the next day, April 20.

Although the White House account made no mention of it, Mr. Kleindienst—according to a statement last Oct. 31—told the President he would resign rather than carry out the order. Mr. Kleindienst said that on April 20 he took a 30-day extension of time for filing the appeal "to enable the President to consider my position."

White House Version
As related yesterday by the White House, the President talked to Attorney General John N. Mitchell on April 21 and was advised by him that "it was in advisable for the President to order no appeal."

"The attorney general reasoned," the White House statement said, "that, as a personal matter, Mr. Erwin N. Griswold... had prepared his brief for appeal and would resign were the appeal not to proceed. The attorney general further feared legislative repercussions if the matter were dropped entirely."

On this recommendation, the White House said, the President reversed his decision of April 19, and authorized the Department of Justice to proceed with the case in accordance with its own determinations.

But Mr. Griswold said today that he had not received White House authorization to proceed with the appeal until nearly a month after Mr. Mitchell was said to have advised the President that Mr. Griswold might resign if the appeal were dropped.

"I didn't get authorization until about May 15, 16 or 17," Mr. Griswold said. "It was shortly before the extension would have expired."

Mr. Griswold said he could not explain why the White House waited so long on authorization of the appeal if there were apprehension that he might resign. He refused to comment specifically on whether he had actually threatened to resign.

Government officials said the United States has indicated it is prepared to increase sharply the token annuity it pays to Panama for the canal, from the figure of somewhat more than \$1 million to over \$30 million.

In a concession to Panamanian negotiators, the White House announced last week that it plans to seek legislation that would create two artificial islands in the Canal Zone to Panama.

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Russia, China Have Created Lively Shale-Oil Industries

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—While the United States is taking its first steps to develop oil shale lands in Colorado, the oil-bearing rock has been serving for many years as the basis for a lively energy industry in the Soviet Union and China.

In the Soviet Union, particularly, important economic uses are being made of the Estonian oil shale basin on the Baltic Sea, where the rock has been utilized as a source of oil since the end of World War I.

More recently the oil shale itself, mined in gigantic open pits, has been burned mainly in modern Estonian electric power stations that have made the small Baltic republic a supplier of electricity for neighboring regions of the Soviet Union.

Expansion of the shale-mining industry has turned the northeastern corner of Estonia into a moon-like landscape visible to rail travelers between Leningrad and Tallinn, the Estonian capital, as huge waste cones of rock and slag alternate with the scars of strip mines.

Considered Low-Grade
Oil shale is a low-grade fuel with a heating value only about one-fourth that of petroleum or coal, but it can be economically shipped over long distances.

But Estonia is poor in other energy sources, and Communist planners—at least according to their calculations—have found it more economical to turn the rock in minehead power plants than to bring in coal from distant sources elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

The first power plant, known as the Baido Central Electric Station, began producing power in 1959 and reached its capacity of 1.6 million kilowatts seven years later. A twin installation nearby, the so-called, Estonskaya Central Electric Station, reached the same installed capacity last August when its last generator went into operation.

Each station will be consuming 10 to 11 million tons of shale a year, so that about 85 percent of the annual output of 25 million tons goes into power generation.

The rest continues to be converted into household gas, gasoline and a variety of chemical products in refineries at Kohtla-Järve and at Kivioli, which means "shale oil" in Estonian.

Output in China
Little is known about the economics of shale consumption in China, where the industry had its modern beginnings in Manchuria in 1929. Under Japanese rule, output expanded as oil shale was recovered from rock overlying coal in strip mines at the industrial center of Fushun.

About one million tons of oil a year has been extracted from the shale, according to Chinese accounts.

The development of a second major shale deposit began in the late 1950s in south China, where the mining center of Mowang arose in Kwangtung Province. A refinery was begun in 1961. The Chinese may now be producing as much as 2 million tons of shale oil a year.

Russian, Now in Japan, Seeking U.S. Asylum
TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP).—A Russian seaman who was found drifting in a rubber raft off northern Japan is seeking asylum in the United States, the American Embassy said today.

An embassy spokesman said: "The asylum seeker, who has been received, forwarded to Washington and is under consideration." The 26-year-old seaman was picked up by a Japanese fishing boat off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island.

London Population Down
LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The population of London, once the world's largest city, has fallen by an estimated 60,000 to a million-odd since 1951, the British statistician announced yesterday.

Londoners are leaving the city for the suburbs at a rate of about 10,000 a year, the statistician said. The population of the London area, however, is still growing, he added.

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It's a Wingless, Rotorless Jeep, But Sky's the Limit in Tests

EL TORO, Calif., Jan. 9.—The precursor of a flying jeep for military and civilian uses has been tested successfully in tethered flight at the Marine Corps air station here.

Designated STAMP, an acronym for Small Tactical Aerial Mobility Platform, the odd vehicle was developed on a \$500,000 Marine Corps contract by the Aeresearch Division of Garrett Corp. in Torrance, Calif. and Phoenix.

The test completed the first phase of the program—determining the feasibility of the Garrett concept with an enclosed two-man demonstrator vehicle that looks much like a Volkswagen on skids.

Garrett's demonstrator is a modified helicopter, without main or tail rotors, in which lifting power is supplied by a small turbofan engine that drives air downward through two side ducts.

Garrett contends that the STAMP foreshadows an economical go-anywhere flying jeep for military and civilian use, with a proposed top speed of 75 mph, a ceiling of 5,000 feet, a range of 30 miles and an endurance of 30 minutes, plus the ability to hover.

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U.S. Economy: What Went Wrong?

America's economic policy over the past three years has turned out far less successfully, of course, than its authors hoped and expected. Good economists repeatedly made sensible forecasts that went wildly awry. Yet, there is a pattern in the miscalculations that invites careful thought. The point of this observation is to chide neither the Nixon administration nor the economists, but rather to suggest the historic change that has overtaken the United States since President Nixon first announced his new economic policy in August of 1971. It seems a very long time ago.

The new economic policy, as you may recall, was a three months' freeze of wages and prices followed by the flexible controls of Phase-2. Its purpose was to curb inflation without impeding economic growth. Mr. Nixon was impelled into it by a rise of prices which, by the modest standards of that distant time, seemed intolerable. Consumer prices had been going up at an annual rate of 3.9 percent that year. Over the past six months, by contrast, they have gone up 9.7 percent, a figure that offers a judgment on the management of the whole exercise. Mr. Nixon's original decision to impose controls, like many of the decisions following it, reflected a wide consensus among professional economists of both parties in the universities as well as business. What went wrong?

In retrospect it is clear that no one fully anticipated the tremendous consequences of the next large step in the new economic policy, the devaluation of the dollar at the end of 1971. Here we come to the first clue to the nature of the most serious mistakes. They were based on good economic analysis, reflecting U.S. national experience for some decades. But they were wrong in matters of psychology and perspective that turned out to be crucial. The modest drop in the value of the dollar was, by every rational estimate, just the devaluation needed to bring our foreign accounts into line. Unfortunately, as we then discovered, there is more to economics than national estimates.

A lot of people abroad had come to think of the dollar as the absolute standard of financial security, and they were holding a lot of dollars. A slip in the value of the dollar, however minor, frightened these people profoundly. They began to unload dollars faster than any well-programmed computer would have expected. That incited speculation, and led in turn to the second devaluation a year ago and the long slide in the dollar's value last spring. The depreciation of the dollar has incited a phenomenon that could be described as a flight from money.

People began turning their money into other forms of wealth, from gold bars and real estate to antiques and wheat and copper. The flight from money aggravated a worldwide commodity inflation that began when all of the major industrial nations, for the first time in two decades, swung from recession to boom simultaneously. In the United States, this swing was fueled by Mr. Nixon's huge budget deficits in 1971 and 1972, which produced a rate of growth in America that

turned out to be more than it could sustain. That was the setting of our next large mistake: to sell off U.S. agricultural reserves with no thought of the effect on food prices.

America has run farm surpluses so long that it never occurred to anyone of importance in the administration that it could sell too much. The administration wanted maximum farm exports, partly to pull up farm prices before the election and partly to help balance U.S. foreign trade accounts. It succeeded in both respects beyond anyone's wildest imagination. Overshooting the mark, these sales doubled and trebled grain and feed prices with shocking effects at U.S. grocery stores.

Unlike the decision to impose wage and price controls, the decision to lift them last winter was highly controversial. But the magnitude of the error was demonstrated with a speed and force that few economists expected. Again, the reasons do not lie in the conventional processes of economics. They had much more to do with the psychological atmosphere. A lot of businessmen had been badly caught in the first freeze, and they were afraid of being caught again. They began to move their prices up. The trickle turned into a torrent that, by the end of the spring, forced precisely the second freeze that these businessmen had most feared. The attempt to put controls on food prices made matters worse, as it turned out. By the time U.S. food prices finally started to decline a bit in the autumn, oil prices had started upward. The U.S. wholesale price index for December, published Tuesday, shows the largest annual jump since 1948, when the wartime controls were dumped.

The 1948 inflation was tolerable, in political terms, because people understood why it was happening and, as they had shown in the election that year, they were willing to pay a price to get rid of controls. The current inflation is intolerable because people do not really know why it is happening and the economists, in the administration or out, can give them little comfort and still less confidence. The current forecasts have a watery and unconvincing tone.

Economists are much like weather men. Both take a great interest in why things happened as they did in the past. But their clients and their readers mainly want to know what is going to happen next. Meteorologists can take much time and pleasure in deciding why it snowed heavily on a certain date, five years ago, when it was supposed to rain. But the people who talk to weather men mainly want to know whether it is going to snow tomorrow.

The accuracy of economic forecasting now seems to be lower than it has been for many years, a circumstance that in turn feeds political uncertainty. One consistent source of error is the underestimation of the influence of the rest of the world on the U.S. national economy. The essential trouble seems to lie not in technical analyses, but in a view of America's position in the world—and of its capacity to ordain its economic destiny—that may be obsolete.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Setback in Ulster

Northern Ireland's week-old Protestant-Catholic coalition government and the whole program for restoring stability and peace to all of Ireland have been jeopardized by the defeat of Brian Faulkner at the hands of his Unionist party council. Mr. Faulkner was obliged to resign as Unionist leader after the predominantly Protestant party decisively rejected participation in the proposed Council of Ireland that would link Ulster with the Irish Republic.

Mr. Faulkner insists that he will continue as chief executive of the new government; but his survival and the fate of the coalition now depend heavily on whether his 18 Unionist colleagues in the 78-member Northern Ireland Assembly remain loyal. This is a shaky foundation to depend on, for there have already been defections from Mr. Faulkner's "official" Unionists to rebel factions opposed to sharing power with the Catholics and to any official ties with the Dublin government.

The more extreme Protestant rebels view even an advisory Council of Ireland as a

first step toward reunification of the Republic with Ulster; and they charge that in agreeing to it, Mr. Faulkner jeopardized the province's organic link with Britain. Yet creation of the council was requisite for the cooperation of Ulster's Catholic minority and of the Dublin government.

The program for Northern Ireland is delicately balanced; and the removal of one element could bring down the structure. Mr. Faulkner has no alternative to persevering with the whole package, including eventual establishment of the council. To persuade his fellow Protestants, he will no doubt have to emphasize the council's limited initial scope and the related proviso that Northern Ireland's status as part of Britain can be altered only by majority vote.

Dublin can help shore up the Ulster coalition by a more forthright acknowledgment that it accepts that proviso, along with the vigorous action it has promised against Irish Republican Army terrorists operating from south of the border.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russia and Solzhenitsyn

Perhaps the official (Soviet) commentators really do believe that the book is intended to harm the Soviet Union and undermine its relations with the West. Their own experience makes it difficult for them to believe that anything can be published primarily for its literary and historical value. What they fail to see is the damage that their own attacks do to the Soviet Union, and the

credit which Solzhenitsyn brings to it not only as a great literary figure but also as a moralist and historian searching for the truth.

Nations, like individuals, cannot find health without coming to terms with past sins, and they are usually respected for doing so. The Soviet Union's reluctance to face its past is one of the greatest burdens it carries into the future.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

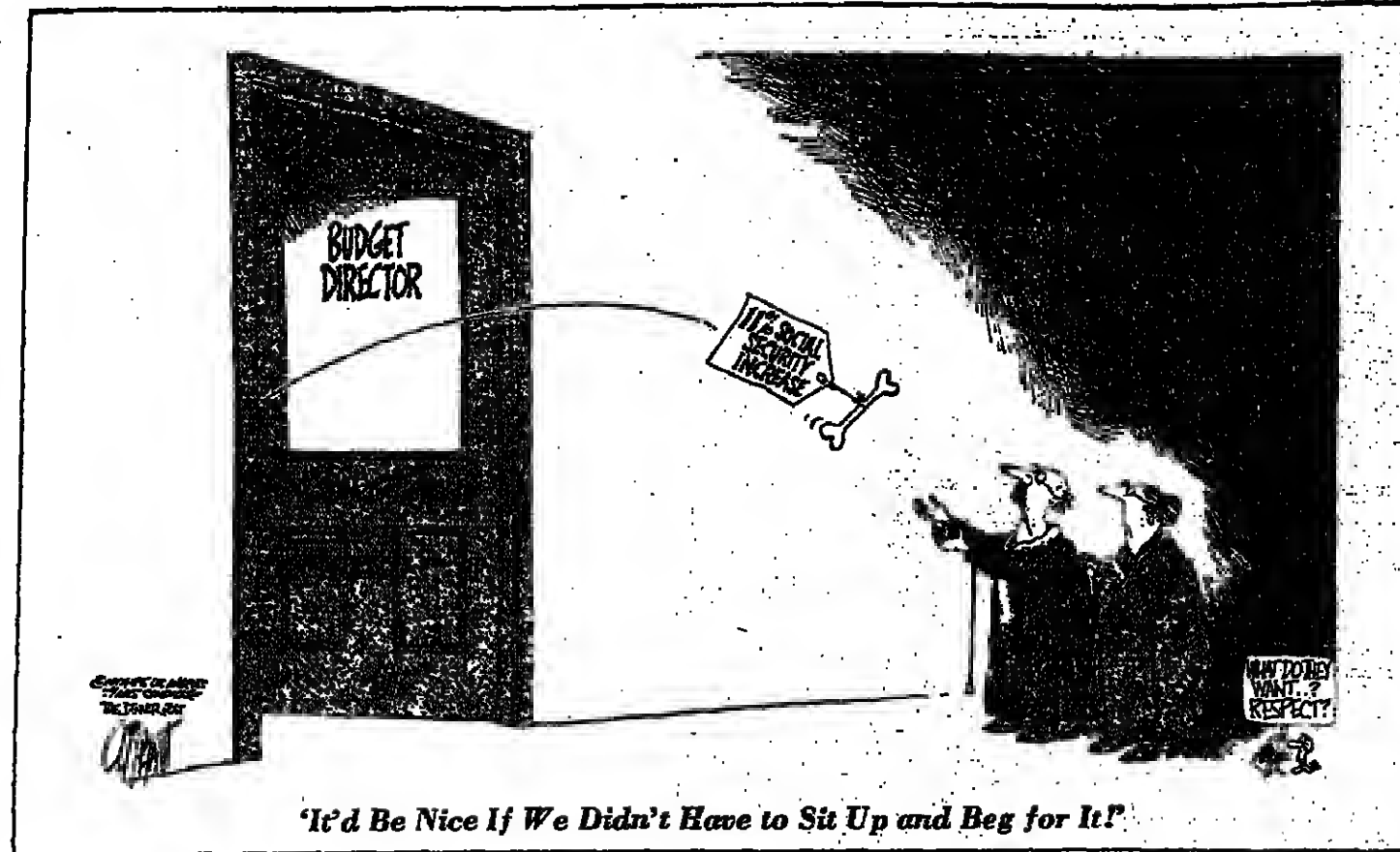
January 10, 1899

CHICAGO—Right now there is a real state of lawlessness here as a consequence of a policeman having been killed by a highwayman, and the police then being ordered to shoot down such marauders at sight. The chief of police has instructed his men that when pursuing a criminal who refuses to halt and resist arrest, they must shoot, and shoot to kill. The Chicago police kill six-shooters, and know how to use them.

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1924

LONDON—The king's speech to Parliament next Tuesday may be broadcast to the country for the first time. Arrangements are now being made for the broadcast and the question will be taken up by the cabinet tomorrow. "It is the king's voice that the people want to hear, and not so much the king's speech," said an official of the British Broadcasting Company. Everyone seems to take for granted that the event will take place.



The Forgetting of Things Past

By William H. Jack

NEW YORK—What America needs is a return to the bright and shining Camelot hours of John F. Kennedy and to the equally exciting New Society era of Lyndon B. Johnson. These were years to warm the heart of every true liberal—the good old days.

These were times in which chief executives exhibited an enormous wealth of guts and imagination. Witness what happened when Mr. Kennedy sent 16,000 military advisers to Vietnam and when this force mushroomed into a Johnson-directed shooting army of 575,000; the Vietnam conflict underscored the incredible failure of Republican presidents to father a war for us since 1898.

These were the fun-filled years when we experienced the exhilarating excitement of 40 missile-laden Soviet ships steaming toward a nuclear confrontation in an episode resolved only when Mr. Khrushchev chickened out.

Not all of the Kennedy-Johnson pleasures were associated with distant warfare. It was a fun thing to see more than 100 firms racing within sight of the Capitol. How splendid it was to watch people running every which way with looted television sets, milk cans and smoked ham! How exciting to see firefighters get knocked from their trucks by stolen cars!

Blood, Destruction

With the good old days given meaningful relevance by burnings in nearly a score of cities, the dead added up to more than 300 and the damage to more than a billion dollars. True riot-lovers enjoyed enough blood and destruction to last a lifetime.

It would be grossly unfair to credit all achievements marking the good old days to a handful of black militants. America should never forget the noble work of dissident white students, for they were the real focus of all this happy turmoil. They blasted libraries, burned down classrooms, set fire to ROTC buildings and dared National Guardsmen to shoot. They broke the jaws of speakers with whom they disagreed. They held captive and slapped around faculty people.

Can we ever forget these merry pranks? Can we forget they won so much front-page attention that some of the finest events of the good old days were very nearly obscured?

Take, for example, the theft of the presidency in 1960 when Richard M. Nixon was on his way to the White House. Our thoughts soar with pride when we recall that Chicago alone returned 100,000 more Kennedy votes than it had registered Democrat voters. We can still jump with joy at the memory of vote frauds in Missouri and Texas.

With real fondness, we recall these millions of "poverty" dollars that clinked in the pockets of the deserving black politicians. We remember with pleasure those six-figure handouts to deserving white farmers. Best of all, we cherish the delightful memory of that now-gone 10 percent surtax.

Bay of Pigs

Some think the very brightest of the Camelot hours came when Mr. Kennedy withdrew air support from the Bay of Pigs, dumping the freedom-fighters and putting Cuba into Communist hands permanently.

In all fairness, we must note that one of the truly great landmarks was delayed until well after President Nixon took office—the event that the liberal press so delicately terms "the unfortunate Chappaquiddick incident."

Teddy Kennedy is the greatest what other senator could plead no contest, accept a suspended sentence, set up the greatest cover-up in history by getting the records sealed, and then win as a reward the offer of his party's second-richest prize?

Unhappily he rejected the vice-presidential nomination. But the polls have installed him as a solid favorite now. This ignites a glowing spark of hope for the future. There is good reason to assume that he will follow his five liberal Democratic predecessors—Wilson, World War I Roosevelt, World War II Truman, Korean war Kennedy and Johnson, Vietnam war—and bring to

us all of the joys of World War III. For if Chappaquiddick gives us any message at all, it tells us that his unique strength of character and fine sense of morality ideally suit him to finger the nuclear button.

There is no reason why we should abide the colorless dullard now in the White House. This square ended the Vietnam war and brought our prisoners home. He flamed our wealth before "have-not" nations by being President when we landed men on the moon and brought them home safely. Under his leadership, the country has drifted into a deadly dull routine in which more people have jobs, automobiles, homes and

bank accounts than at any time in history.

Today, militant blacks and dissenting whites have nothing good going for them. They are a pathetic bunch of ineffectual lackey two-shoes who fritter away valuable time studying, learning and helping people. They are even turning their backs on drugs and alcohol.

This man Nixon has even robbed us of life's small pleasures. You can no longer look forward to the thrill of getting skyjacked or of burning up the highways at 80 miles an hour. He even had the gall to suggest that it might be a violation of a black child's civil rights when we legally strip

away all of his defenses and forcibly bus him into a hostile environment where mean little white kids beat his ears off.

That's not all. He established cordial relations with both the Soviet Union and China, lessening the chances we will have all the fun of war. He funneled millions into Israel during her recent crisis, promoted a cease-fire and provided the framework of a permanent peace.

So let's get rid of him.

Mr. Jack, a retired public relations executive in Florida, describes himself as a "conservative Republican." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Spending the Oil Money

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK—According to the joke making the rounds of the more cynical international financiers, Arab oil producers should be encouraged to use their windfall revenues to buy up the stock of great American corporations, and then the corporations could simply be nationalized. Beyond this arch suggestion, there is little levity these days about the convulsions threatening the world monetary system, one of the more awesome side-effects of the energy crisis.

Scholars have dusted off their copies of Ricardo and Mill to "conceptualize" anew the interactions of industrial society with the sources of raw materials. New theories of a revised international division of labor are sprouting the lines between the "rich" nations and the "poor" nations, so firmly in place for decades, are up for re-examination.

Serious analysis of the new financial situation created by the near-quintupling of crude oil prices in the past year has only begun, and things are not quite what they seem. To speak, for instance, of an outflow from the industrial world of \$700 billion—or some such audacious figure—over the rest of the decade is somewhat misleading. In the first place, much of that money would return to capital investment and purchases of manufactured goods. Second, these projections assume that the price of oil will remain constant over years—in fact, it

will probably rise and then drop below today's inflated levels. Finally, though it is hard to measure right now, demand for petroleum products has its elasticity, alongside the vivid elasticity of supply; as the price effects are felt, demand—over time—would predictably decline.

The Question

The question remains, and underlies the current threat of convulsions: What will the oil-producing countries do with their burgeoning billions, however much they manage to amass?

For some, notably Indonesia, Algeria and Nigeria, there need be little problem. The added government revenues can be readily applied to internal development programs which have long been symbolized by lack of local investment capital. This year's oil revenues for populous Indonesia are estimated at only \$7 per capita; for Venezuela, \$350. The ambitious Iranian development program, the Shah's "White Revolution," can be accelerated somewhat in its target dates. Assuming that the leaders resist the temptation to acquire ever sturdier military devices, at least some economies and peoples in the Third World stand to benefit; some of the so-called rich countries' "foreign aid" would be channeled through the oil markets rather than the governmental dole.

The severe problem is raised by just five oil countries, all of them

Arab: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Libya. These will amass revenues well beyond their domestic requirements or even absorptive capacities. Abu Dhabi, for instance, with a population of some 40,000, already has per capita oil revenues of nearly \$23,000. The World Bank estimates that the net foreign assets of these five countries, after deducting for maximum internal development programs, is rising from \$5 billion in 1970 to \$20 billion last year, to perhaps \$280 billion by 1980.

A prime target for investment of these revenues is the oil industry itself, within and without the producing countries' borders. Another would be projects for developing alternative energy sources, thus paying today's oil bonuses into the petroleum future. Venezuela has proposed creation of a new international development bank, to help spread the oil riches among less fortunate nations. Moslem leaders have already created an International Islamic Bank.

Panic

The fact remains that, for the foreseeable future, much of the new oil revenues will remain in short-term assets in the traditional financial centers. Already about 6 percent of world liquidity is in the hands of the Arab oil states. Something close to panic hit the money markets recently when the Arabs announced their intention to shift their funds to Arab banks, despite the specific statement that the transfer would be gradual. Soviet ideologists speculated gleefully that the long-awaited collapse of capitalist financial institutions was at hand—with the threat coming not from outside the gates, but from their own rich clients newly endowed with a sense of collective purpose.

But there is no reason to assume malicious intent among the Arab oil financiers—quite the contrary—and a conclusion more straightforward than economic apocalypse can be drawn: Over the coming years, the Arab states are far more likely to restrain their oil production than go on accumulating funds of declining value that they didn't need in the first place. Their motivation would not have to be political—as it was last October—but rather a show of economic good sense.

World monetary crisis would be alleviated, following this line of reasoning, but only at the cost of perpetuating the world energy crisis. There is, of course, an answer to both: The world must finally learn to live with less oil.

R. TAYLOR,
Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

View of Basques

Henry Glinzer in his analysis of Spanish politics (ETN, Jan. 2), and recent news reports in general, have given the impression that all Basques are inclined toward violence and terrorism. The assassination on Dec. 20 of Luis Carrero Blanco has been attributed to the ETA, a Basque separatist-terrorist movement, which should not be confused with the Basque nation as a whole. The ETA movement is a result of the Basque nation being forced to live under Spain's fascist rule, but is not necessarily representative of the Basque people, just as the Palestinian terrorists are not necessarily representative of the Palestinian people.

GLENN HEINEMUELLER,
Bilbao, Spain.

Leadership Paradox in Energy Crisis

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Now series is the energy crisis?

Well, government officials dealing directly with it exude a relaxed confidence, but those obliged to handle the economic consequences of the crisis exhibit a case of the jitters.

The resolution of the paradox is that, while the energy shortage is manageable in itself, political leadership is required to deal with the impact on jobs and prices. So, given the absence of public confidence in Mr. Nixon, it is a deep question whether he can pull the country through this crisis without a bad recession.

The shining example of confidence is the federal energy administrator, William Simon. A day goes by without his holding some kind of news conference. He steps up and answers the most reasonable and difficult questions. His appetite for power is diminished, and he doesn't mind telling everybody what to do. Before Christmas he even let Mr. Nixon know it would be bad form to take the presidential jet to his vacation spot.

The measures Mr. Simon has taken to adjust the feeling that the crisis can be easily resolved. He has gone in for limits on Sunday driving, car pools and turning down the thermostats. The tough stuff, notably rationing, he has put off. His policy is a policy of trimming at the edges.

Moreover, his office has been issuing—in the early petroleum situation reports—a body of basically reassuring information. Voluntary conservation measures, according to the latest report, have cut the anticipated petroleum shortfall for the two weeks ending Dec. 21 in half. Imports—presumably of oil—have been up by 400,000 barrels a day. There was only a slight drawing down of inventory—nothing out of season.

When measured against that sanguine outlook, the President's economic advisers sound like Hamlet stuttering his doubts in the face of the simple certitudes of William Simon. Consider, for example, the figure being out by Herbert Stein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Stein, in the past, has been noted for rosy predictions about the economy. But in the face of the energy crisis he has suddenly turned pessimistic.

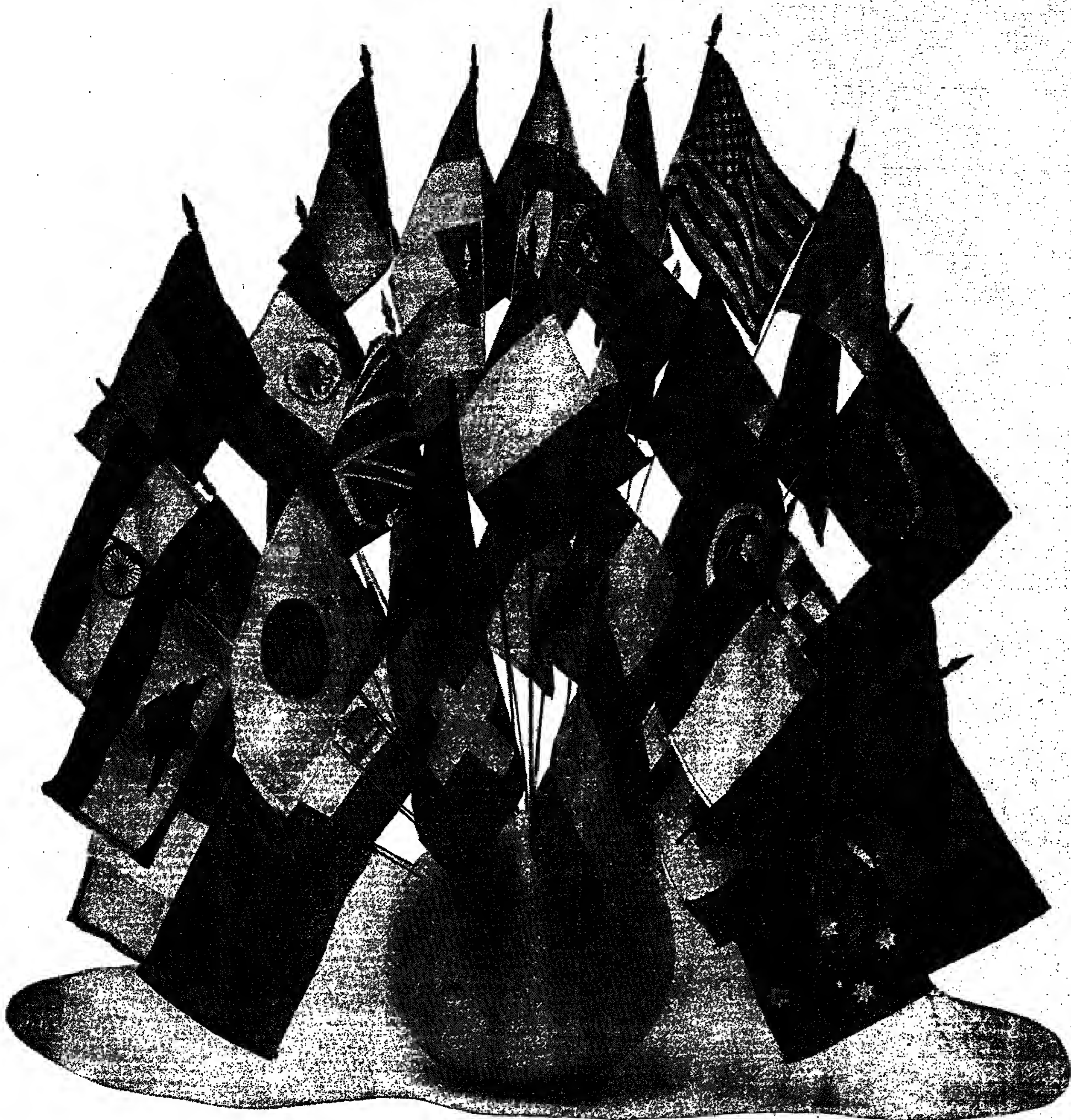
The other day he warned that during the first six months of this year inflation would be running "at a basic rate of 5 percent with an additional add-on for energy." Though the administration calculates that unemployment is due to rise by percentage point to 5.7 by 1974, Mr. Stein said, "The economy might slow down more than we expect."

Equally out of character was Mr. Stein's attitude toward the council itself. Normally he disparages government intervention in the economy as clumsy and heavy-handed. But at a recent meeting of the American Economic Assn. in New York, Mr. Stein called for expansion of the council to deal with the task of economic planning. He said that, in the face of the energy crisis, a "little agency focusing mainly on manipulating fiscal and monetary policy" was "inappropriate."

But Mr. Stein has a more delicate job than Mr. Simon. Mr. Simon's basic task is to assure an ample supply of energy—which seems quite doable. Mr. Stein, on the other hand, has to deal with the impact of a very large price increase in a strategic commodity on millions of decisions by consumers and businessmen in the private sector of the economy. He has to make sure that economic activity does not plunge, that prices do not go through the roof, and that the economy is not skewed in a lopsided fashion by windfall profits to the oil companies.

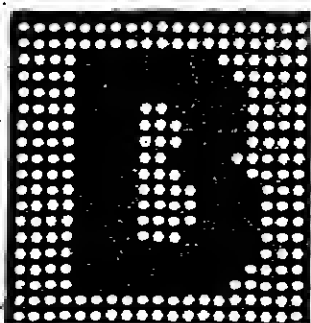
But it is that task that is difficult. It is not impossible. If unemployment threatens, the economy can be stimulated through large federal outlays. Inflation can be contained through rationing and other devices. Heavy taxes on oil windfall profits.

The trouble is that it depends about spending and rationing and taxes require leadership—presidential leadership. But Mr. Nixon, crippled by the continuing scandal of Watergate, has become a figurehead President, capable of dealing at best with foreign governments. He commands no confidence with the public or the Congress. He reigns but does not rule. So long as he continues to hang on in the White House, the energy problem a problem that is intractably not all that difficult, can do terrific harm to the country.



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High	Low	Div.	In 5	P/E	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
28	17 1/4	1.00	20	16	73	10 1/4	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

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1973-74	Stocks and	Sls.
High, Low	Olv. in \$ P/E	100s. High Low

(Continued on next page.)

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January 10, 1974

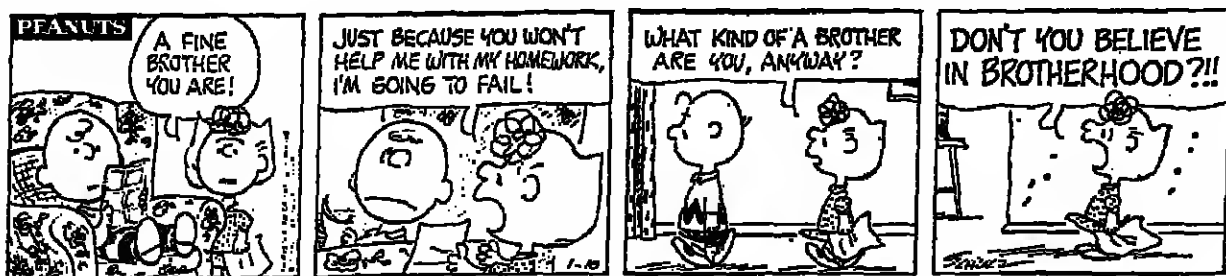
Delaware	Group:	Ver	Py	7.07	7.68	Invest	5.24	9.51	West	Ind	2.00
Decal	9.46	10.31	Inv	Resb	4.62	5.05	Via	9.84	9.68	West	Gr
Delaw	8.73	9.54	Islel	2	26.50	21.13	Vovw	9.29	18.15	Winc	F0
Delta	4.00	5.54	Ivy		7.09	N.L.	Revere	5.50	6.01	Ziegler	2.00

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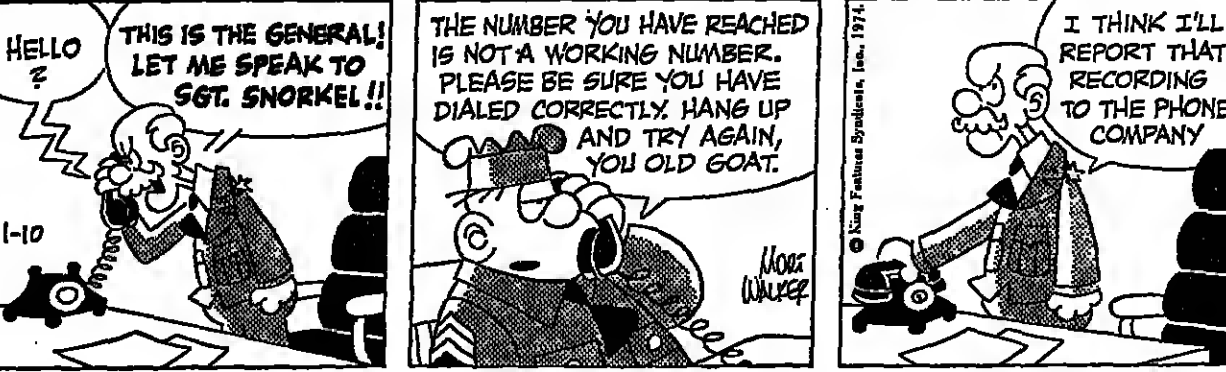
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the rarest defensive plays in the game is known as the Crocodile Coup. A defender with two non-touching honors must play second-hand high to swallow his partner's honor and insure himself of the lead. When the opportunity for this arises, as it did on the diagrammed deal, it is usually missed.

One diamond is the orthodox opening bid with the South hand shown. One club is virtually as good, but South gives himself a rebid headache if the bidding happens to go one heart--one spade--pass. As it was, West did overcall one club with one heart, and North and East each raised their partner's suits.

South pushed on to three clubs, a good decision, since two hearts would have succeeded without difficulty. West opened and cashed two heart winners. He followed with the spade ace. East encouraged with the spade nine, and the next spade lead was taken by the king.

A club to the ace showed the bad trump division, and the diamond ace was cashed. Three more rounds of trumps left the lead in dummy in this position:

NORTH		EAST
♠ 10		♠ Q
♥ 8		♥ Q
♦ 7		♦ Q106
♣ J		♣ 9

WEST

♠ 198		♠ 7
♥ J		♥ Q
♦ J		♦ K93
♣ J		♣ 9

SOUTH

♠ 7		♠ K93
♥ 7		♥ K93
♦ 7		♦ K93
♣ 7		♣ K93

South had two obvious tricks at this point, the diamond king and dummy's trump, but he needed three. He led a diamond, and ducked when East made the normal play of the six. West won and had to return a heart. This was ruffed in the dummy and East found himself squeezed--however he discarded, South had a ninth trick.

Notice the effect of the crocodile play of the diamond king by East in the diagrammed position. West's jack is swallowed by the Q-10, and whenever South does the defense must take two tricks to defeat the contract.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KRAAP
MILPE
CUSSIN
FOYMID

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

STOOP CABLE FETTER ANYWAY

Answer: This will get you through the mountains--A PASS

BOOKS

ON CRIME WRITING

By Ross Macdonald. Capra Press, 45 pp. \$2.50.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

By Ed McBain. Random House, 152 pp. \$5.95.

THE TURQUOISE LAMENT

By John D. Macdonald. Lippincott, 287 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Gerald Walker

TINKER to Evers to Chance made for a double play; Hammett to Chandler to Macdonald make for a triple strand in a single tradition in the so-called "hard-boiled" American mystery novel. Just how hard-boiled is one of the things Ross Macdonald discusses with lucidity and a kind of modest elegance in the first of two essays that constitute his small but valuable book, "On Crime Writing."

Dashiell Hammett's Sam Spade was not just tough, although he was for starters. "Sam Spade was submerged and struggling in tragic life," Mr. Macdonald notes, accurately, as one expects from the most subtle currently practicing mystery novelist. "Spade was a less obvious projection of Hammett (who had been a private detective himself) than detective heroes usually are of their authors. Hammett had got his early romanticism under strict ironic control. He could see Spade from outside, without affection, perhaps with some bleak compassion. . . . Spade's deprivation of his full human heritage (in "The Maltese Falcon," turning his lover over to the police receiving the falcon stripped of its jewels. . . .) (makes) his story tragedy, if there is such a thing as a deadpan tragedy. Hammett was the first American writer to use the detective-story for the purposes of a major novelist, to present a vision, blinding if disenchanted, of our lives."

Mr. Macdonald also discusses his immediate predecessor, Dashiell Hammett's successor, Raymond Chandler, for whom Robert Altman's updated, but spirit-true film version of "The Long Goodbye" has triggered (if one can put it that way) a new surge of interest. He quotes Mr. Chandler's now-famous prescription for Philip Marlowe: \$6.95. "Down these mean streets a man must go who is not himself mean, who is neither tarnished nor afraid. . . . The detective. . . is the hero, he is everything. . . . He must be the best man in his world and a good enough man for any world."

You read that and start to nod in agreement before Mr. Macdonald issues the caveat that Mr. Chandler's vision, though disenchanted, too, "lacks the tragic unity of Hammett's." Then, like the teacher of writing and literature that he used to be, Mr. Macdonald goes on to specify. "No hero of serious fiction," he writes, "could act within a moral straitjacket requiring him to be consistently virtuous and unafraid. . . . The detective-as-redeemer is a backward step in the direction of sentimental romance, and an over-stylized world of good guys and bad guys."

Compared to the protagonists of Mr. Hammett and Mr. Chandler, Mr. Macdonald's own Lew Archer is, as he says, "a hero who sometimes verges on being an anti-hero." Or, to put it another way, Archer is more of the I-am-a-camera school of narrator, being not the point of focus, but the means. "An author's heavy investment in a narrator-hero can get in the way of the story and blur its meanings," Mr. Macdonald plainly observes, "as some of Mr. Walker wrote these reviews for The New York Times."

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS												
1 Reason	49 Quality	25 --- ride (in bed)										
6 Constructed	54 Bank's bad news	26 faith										
10 Scanty	56 "bleu"	26 Gudrun's										
14 Friendship	57 Cut of meat	26 husband										
15 Chinese city	58 Spark or fire	27 Cat's-paw										
16 Area of Istanbul	59 Acting area	28 Tossport										
17 Deep-sea	60 Math ratio	29 Card game										
18 Pest at a concert	61 Ex-N.Y. mayor, for short	30 Chum										
20 Prepare surgical tools	62 Swiss air	31 Level										
22 Foolish		32 Lease										
23 Theater box	DOWN											
24 Film-festival city	1 Boys	36 City lines										
25 --- of honor	2 Leave out	39 Trouble										
28 Trifling sum	3 Yield	40 Danish moneys										
29 Jargon	4 Roman road	42 Nasal										
30 Weighed carefully	5 Portrayer of Captain Hook	43 Stringed instruments										
35 Distribute	6 Speak ill of	44 Final stanza										
38 Die	7 Surprise	45 Beer mug										
39 Entire	8 Be overfond of	46 Coated iron										
38 G.I. happy time	9 Hurricane center	47 Monopolize										
40 City in Denmark	10 Ladle	49 Brick made of clay and chalk										
41 --- and hers	11 Dud	50 Flight acronym										
42 Thirty Fr.	12 Peace goddess	51 Modified organism										
43 --- virgin	13 Martin and Astor	52 Encourage										
47 Map	19 "Clair de Lune" composer	53 Pare										
48 Among Prefix	21 Writer Anita	55 Campus in Troy, N. Y.										
	24 Cheat											

مكتبة الجاهل

Sport Switches Allowed

Ruling on Amateurs Changed by NCAA

IN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association voted yesterday to permit an athlete to be a professional in one sport while playing at the college level in another.

The sweeping change in the AAU's concept of amateurism was approved by a 68-40 vote at the 96th annual convention held in San Francisco.

The new rule, effective immediately, means a high school athlete can sign a professional contract and, if he falls through, he can go to college and play any sport he chooses.

However, he cannot accept financial aid in any sport while under a professional contract in another.

Philip O. Krumm, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said today the NCAA may have acted hastily in changing the rule.

Krumm, however, was not opposed to the change.

"I just think the NCAA acted hastily," Krumm said. "They could get some of their athletes into trouble as a result of this change. We want those athletes in the Olympic movement, but we have to live by Olympic rules and those rules, for the moment, do not permit an athlete to receive any monetary reward for practicing sport."

Krumm said the eligibility issue is probably the most vexing problem the International Olympic Committee must settle before the 1976 Games at Innsbruck, Austria, and Montreal.

In other action, the NCAA's Division I schools—the so-called major athletic schools—voted to keep the year-old 2.0 grade eligibility requirement while divisions II and III threw it out.

The division I schools voted to keep the 2.0 requirement by a 172-38 margin, then rejected a proposal to raise the old 1.8 projection average to 1.9-2.0.

The 2.0 average is a cumulative high school grade, while the 1.8 rule meant projecting a 1.8 college average on a scale of 4.0.

Stanley J. Marshall, director of athletics at South Dakota State University, said the 2.0 rule proved "very difficult to implement in practice because of the great difficulty in obtaining high school transcripts. Also, there was a strong feeling that 2.0 was near no standard at all and probably not worth the effort of implementing."

The 3.0 vote sets up a double standard in cases where a school is division I in football and division II in all other sports. Football players at those schools must have a 2.0 high school average while other athletes do not.

SMU on Probation

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Southwest Conference has put Southern Methodist University on one-year probation for giving cash bonuses of \$5 to \$25 to members of the football team's special units for making big plays.

In taking the action, the conference also endorsed the recent move by Dr. Paul Hardin, president of SMU, in which he relieved Dave Davis of his duties as director of athletics and reduced his contract to head football coach from four years to one year.

Dr. Hardin had also disclosed that members of the athletic staff overpaid players for selling football tickets back to the athletic department.

The conference also voted to pay non-scholarship athletes.

Defeats Ajax, 1-0

Milan Takes Un-Super Game

MILAN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Ladislav Blazek slammed home the ball to an empty net today to give Milan a 1-0 victory over Ajax Amsterdam in the first leg of Europe's first Super Cup soccer trophy.

The Cupwinners' Cup Trophy means seized the one opportunity to them in the second leg on a slippery, muddy San Siro Stadium turf before a sparse crowd of 10,000.

Ajax had dominated the second half until Bert Blomkamp made a mistake near mid-field that allowed Chiraghi pass him to goal.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Buffalo 108, Atlanta 84 (Caldwell 32, Miller 17, Smith 17, Hudson 41, 17)

New York 104, Chicago 80 (Harrison 31, Prater 24, Love 18, Walker 18)

Golden State 104, Houston 89 (Barry Russell 30, Murphy 25, Tolan 10, Newton 10, Martin 10)

San Diego 104, Los Angeles 89 (Caldwell 32, Miller 17, Smith 17, Hudson 41, 17)

Phoenix 104, Portland 89 (Caldwell 32, Miller 17, Smith 17, Hudson 41, 17)

Monzon-Napoles Find Fight Site In Paris Suburb

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—The municipal council of Puteaux, in the Paris suburb, has voted to authorize the Carlos Monzon-José Napoles middleweight championship fight to take place Feb. 9 in a giant tent here on the island in the Seine River.

The council voted to give Alain Delon, the film actor turned fight promoter, a series of tax advantages on the bout between the reigning champion from Argentina and the Mexican challenger who holds the world welterweight title.

Delon has promised to give part of the receipts to the town's welfare service.

The tent is expected to hold between 7,000 and 9,000 spectators.

Spider Wins Fight

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Rodolfo Gonzalez, bitten by a spider, has had to postpone the defense of his World Boxing Council lightweight title against Japan's Takamasa Sumita, the All-Japan Boxing Association announced yesterday. The title match was to have been staged here on Jan. 17. The new date has not yet been decided.

Diamonds, Furs—Not Ali—Are Frazier Friends

Former Champs Fight Jan. 28

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Henry David Thoreau has warned us to beware of all enterprises that require new clothes, but the hermit of Walden has never been Joe Frazier's favorite author. The former heavyweight champion of the world, whose next major enterprise is a 12-round match with Muhammad Ali, visited New York this week for a fitting of an ankle-length white mink coat (he has a black one back home in Philadelphia). He was chic as a fire engine with his wide-brimmed hat of red felt, red turtle-neck, red shoes with three-inch heels and a suit of black-and-white pinstriped. On his left pinky was a cluster of 18 modest diamonds, on his right a solitaire that could once have been the eye of a pagan idol. His even teeth gleamed through a shrunkenly neatly trimmed. Even Solomon in all his glory, according to a reliable source, was not more festively arrayed.

"Are you buying the coat?" he was asked. "Or is it a gift?" A few years ago when some furrier gave Joe Mammoth one as a promotion stunt, reporter Dick Young wrote, "A chorus girl I know wonders what Joe had to do to get that mink coat."

"I'm buying it," Joe said emphatically.

"The way you dress," it was suggested, "nobody would suspect that you had ever lost the title. Lucky those furriers didn't get into your wardrobe. What's been going on with you guys? Eddie here gets fired by Norton and your gym gets burgled."

Brave Thieves

A recent dispatch from San Diego reported that Eddie Frazier, the trainer who got Ken Norton in shape to knock Ali's jaw last March, had been dropped by Norton because he was spending too much time with Frazier. Frazier, who used to move into the Frazier camp shortly before Joe's big fights, has taken the time to visit the New York Times.

Another dispatch told of burglars getting about \$100 from Joe's Clevelander Gym in North Philadelphia.

"Norton tells me I'm not fired," Frazier said cheerfully.



MIRROR, MIRROR.—Former boxing champion Joe Frazier looks at his new white mink coat in a mirror.

"He says, 'Anybody brings you a rumor like that, tell them to talk to me.'"

"The burglars got more than \$100," Frazier said. "And they had about \$5,000 worth of more and recording equipment and stuff piled up to haul away when something scared 'em off. We got a phone answering gadget there. About 9:30, before going to bed, I called to see if there were any messages and the machine didn't answer. I called one of my trainers to go over and see what was wrong, because I knew I had switched the machine on. He called me back and told me the place was a mess."

There is hardly ever animosity between professionals fighting each other but Frazier has never concealed his dislike of Ali. It wasn't Frazier's fault that when he won title recognition by stopping Buster Mathis and Jimmy Ellis, Ali was excited from boxing, under sentence as

Joe Resentful Of Foes' 'Lies'

"Will your resentment of Ali get in your way in the ring?" Frazier was asked, for professionals fight best when they are thinking like professionals.

"It didn't the first time," Joe said. "He ain't just started all this. He been telling lies a long time. If I was the promoter, we never split the money down the middle the first time. There is more to it than anybody knows. We helped him a lot when he needed help. I can't tell about it now because I got a book coming out soon and it's all in the book. But he was dead, man, dead."

The rematch is being billed as super fight II, which ranks it even with Super Bowl VIII, the games of the XXth Olympiad, King Richard I and George M. Steinbrenner III—all transcending Arabic numeration. It will almost surely sell out Madison Square Garden at \$100 a seat, and it should do well on theater-television. It is not, however, a replay of the only bout in history matching two undefeated heavyweights with valid claims to the championship of the world.

Eddie Frazier says Frazier is 95 percent of the fighter he was then. All is something less than that.

"Joe is back to basics," the trainer said. "There was a time when other things were getting in his way but that's past."

"I think I can knock him out," Frazier said. Frazier has had only one formal bout, with England's Joe Bugner, since losing the title to George Foreman a year ago, but he said he has fights with his sparring partners every day.

"Running in Fairmount Park," he said, "I never go less than two miles. It's good to know I can go four if I feel like it. We have my bike in the trunk of the car and music coming out of the window and I run alongside on the grass. The other day I ran three miles and rode the bike another mile. I like it in the park at 4:30 in the morning."

"Before the first fight," he was reminded, "you'd imagine you saw Ali ahead of you on the road and you'd run faster."

"He's still out there," Joe said.

Tarkenton vs. Dolphin Safety Scott: A Matchup of Friends

By William N. Wallace

HOUSTON, Jan. 9 (NYT)—The most significant matchup in Sunday's Super Bowl game here will be for Mike Scott, the free safety for the Miami Dolphins, and Fran Tarkenton, the Minnesota Vikings' quarterback. Scott will be deep in the Miami zone defense, attempting to think right along with Tarkenton in the latter's play selection. He will try to pick the brains of the hero of his boyhood back in Athens, Ga., in the late 1960s.

Each spoke of the other today, fondly and respectfully. "When I was in seventh and eighth grade," Fran was the big hero on the Athens High School football team," said Scott. "In high school he was just like he is in the pros, a real leader. I knew his two brothers, the whole family. We played together in the back and I remember me to go to the University of Georgia in Athens."

Said Tarkenton, five years the senior: "His mother taught me a course in college at Georgia, educational psychology. A brilliant woman. Athens was a small town. I remember Jake from those kid football programs the '70s."

The Scott family moved to Washington in 1962 and Jake went to school at Bullis Prep in Silver Spring, Md., where he caught the attention of the Georgia scouts.

"I was with the Vikings by then," said Tarkenton. "I stopped by and saw him and got him to come to Georgia. For the only player I ever recruited. After

he signed, I remember the Georgia coach I was with said: 'Gee, I wonder if he can make our team.'"

Makes It Big

Scott, on the scrappy side, was an all-Southeastern Conference defensive back as a sophomore, an all-American as a junior and then quit, playing one season (1969) for Vancouver in the Canadian League before becoming eligible for the National Football League the following season.

The Dolphins drafted him on

the seventh round and he arrived in Miami along with Don Shula, the new coach. Shula immediately made him a regular and now he is an all-pro performer, voted the most valuable player in last year's Super Bowl.

"I always have said," Tarkenton continued, "that when it comes to how to play the free safety position, Willie Wood of the Green Bay Packers was the best. He set the tone, the standard. Now I consider Jake Scott to be the absolute equal of Willie. I know of no higher praise."

Six Players Chosen

Miami Dominates NFL Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—The Miami Dolphins took six positions and the Minnesota Vikings three of the 23 picks on the National Football League all-pro squad announced yesterday by the Associated Press.

O. J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills was a unanimous choice in the voting by three panels of broadcasters and sportswriters covering each of the 26 NFL teams.

Joining Simpson on the all-pro offensive team were four Miami players, Larry Littlefield at guard, Larry Csonka at running back and Carl Eller, another place-kicker. The Dolphins also placed two safeties, Dick Anderson and Jake Scott, on the all-pro defensive team.

Minnesota won three spots. Ron Yary repeated at offensive tackle while Alan Fage, another back and Carl Eller, were named to the all-pro defense.

Vikings' Coach Says Rozelle May Fine Him

HOUSTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Coach Bud Grant of the Minnesota Vikings said yesterday he has been threatened with a fine by NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle for his statements concerning the club's training facilities for Sunday's Super Bowl game against Miami.

"I've been threatened with fines by the commissioner," Grant said at a news conference yesterday. "It was passed on to me by Mr. (Jim) Kneiss (league executive director) through Mr. (Jim) Finks (Viking general manager). The commissioner took a dim view of my observations."

Grant blasted the team's facilities at Delmar Field, a high school playing field in Houston. He blasted the commissioner for selecting that site as practice grounds for the world title game.

ABA Standings

NHL Standings						
East Division						
	W	L	T	Pct	GF	GA
Boston	26	6	4	.58	161	98
Montreal	23	9	8	.50	150	101

NHL Standings

Edmonton	15	10	4	34	139	182
Detroit	15	10	4	34	139	182
N.Y. Islanders...	9	20	11	27	90	124
Vancouver	8	24	7	23	102	160

West Division

Philadelphia	22	8	5	49	112	65
Chicago	18	8	11	47	131	77
St. Louis	18	12	6	42	106	89

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games			
Los Angeles	4	Winnipeg	1 (Ward, Vancouver, Service, Gratton)
Edmonton	6	Edmonton	2 (Ridley, Mark Howe, Hall, Sherriff, Hughes, Lundh)
Toronto	2	New England	3 (Reddy, King, Williams, Byrle)
Cleveland	6	Chicago	6

World Cup Giant Slalom

Italian Girl Ski Winner, Barbara Cochran Is 2d

LES GETS, France, Jan. 9 (AP)—Today was the turn of the Italian girls as Claudia Giordani, 16-year-old daughter of a sports reporter, swept to world prominence by being the international elite women skier in a World Cup giant slalom here.

Miss Giordani beat America's Olympic gold medalist, Barbara Cochran, by twenty-hundredths of a second to win the first major race of her career and join the top contenders for next month's world championships in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

It was the second time in two days that the American women's team—and a Cochran—had to contend with a second place. Barbara's younger sister, Lindy, was runner-up to West Germany's Christa Zechmeister in yesterday's special slalom.

Miss Giordani twisted down the unusually steep and tricky course of 1,270 meters and 51 gates in 1 minute 19.57 seconds to give the Italian women's team its first international victory of the season. It was a fitting revenge for the Italian women's failure in yesterday's slalom, when all but two of the Italian squad abandoned or were disqualified, and none finished better than 33th.

Last Tuesday, the Italian men overtook the ski world by capturing the top five places in a World Cup giant slalom.

Barbara Cochran was second in 1:19.49, followed by Liechtenstein's Hannu Wenzel, 1:19.53, West Germany's Traudi Tretschl, fourth in 1:20.48 and Austria's Irmgard Lukasser, fifth in 1:20.67.

Annemarie Proell-Moser, the World Cup leader with 121 points, failed to gain on her rivals as she slipped to 33rd in the slalom. In the race put her into third place in cup standings with 62 points, four less than Canada's Kathy Kreher.

Claudia greeted her victory with a shrug of her shoulders, but chief Italian trainer Bruno Angelini was elated.

"Claudia has now become a dangerous threat to all the SKI THREATS," he said.

At this point, Soviet coach Vasilyevich informed Pierce he would not let his team continue and claimed, "Under international rules, which we have been playing for 20 years or so, that is not a penalty. When we played Team Canada last year we had no such problem."

Jack Butterfield, AHS president, was summoned to the official scorer's table and eight minutes later, Butterfield overruled the referee's penalty decision.

Butterfield explained: "They (the Soviets) were threatening to pick up their marbles and go home. I really had no choice. The building was sold out. It was only an exhibition game, not under AHS jurisdiction. I tried to handle it diplomatically by having the public address announcer explain it was a misinterpretation of international rules."

Although the Nighthawks rallied and tied the score 2-2 midway in the middle period, the Russians quickly took charge of the game when New Haven switched goaltenders from Graham Parsons to Lyle Carter at that point. Boris Mikhailov then scored two goals to give the Soviet Union a lead it never relinquished.

College Basketball

East

St. Joseph's (Pa.)	61	Bowling Green
American Int. St.	North Adams	43
Quincy	68	American St. 50
St. John's (N.Y.)	59	Holston 55
Peori	41	West 42
Udell	57	Moranville 45

South

Virginia	61	Wake Forest 54
Bennett	58	Alabama St. 57
Indiana	71	Miami (Ohio) 65
Marquette	80	San Diego St. 66
DePaul	54	Minnesota St. 52

West

TCU	74	Houston Baptist 64
Lamar	60	Lubbock Christian 58
Arkansas	69	Tulane 57
Seattle U.	66	Seattle Pacific 66
Irvine	51	Bellevue 59

Prothro Named Chargers' Coach

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Tommy Prothro, former Los Angeles Rams and UCLA head coach, today was named head football coach of the San Diego Chargers, replacing Ron Walker who announced his resignation last night.

Prothro was fired by the Rams following the 1972 season after guiding the team to a 6-7-1 record. His two-year stint with the Rams produced a mark of 14-12-2.

He was fired at the conclusion of the 1972 season by owner Carroll Rosenbloom, although he still had three years to go on a five-year contract he signed with the late Rams' owner Dan Reeves.

Prothro coached at UCLA the previous six seasons with a 41-19-3 record.

San Diego entered the 1973 season brimming with optimism under head coach Harland Sware, but a disastrous start brought Sware's decision to step down as coach and concentrate on his general manager's duties. Walker, an assistant on Sware's staff, was named to replace Sware for the remainder of the season.

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